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BY JOHN HANDY.

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WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

I have speculated a great deal upon matrimony. I have seen young and beautiful women, the pride of gay circles, married—as the world says—well! Some have moved into costly houses, and their friends have all come and looked at their fine furniture and their splendid arrangements for happiness, and they have gone away and committed them to their sunny hopes cheerfully and without fear. It is natural to be sanguine for the young, and at such times I am carried away by similar feelings. I love to get unobserved into a corner watch the bride in her white attire, and with her smiling face and her soft eyes moving before me in their pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxurious sofa as the twilight fades, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and how thrilling the allowed kiss, and the beautiful endearments of wedded life, will make even their parting joyous, and how gladly come back from the crowd and the empty mirth of the gay to each others company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushes even now at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing that he would come; and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom, I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart, and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and unshadowed beauty.

I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripening into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows her the same fervent love and the delicate attentions which first won her, and fair children are growing about them, and they go on full of honor and troubled years, and are remembered when they die!

I say I love to dream thus when I go to give the young bride joy. It is the natural tendency of feeling touched by love, which fears nothing for itself, and if I ever yield to darker feelings, it is because the light of the picture is changed. I am not fond of dwelling upon such changes, and I will not, minutely now. I alluded to it only because I trust that my simple page will be read by some young and beautiful beings who move daily across my path, and I would whisper to them, as they glide by joyously and confidently, the secret of an unclouded future.

The picture I have drawn above is not peculiar. It is colored like the fancies of the bride; and many, oh! many an hour will she sit, with her rich jewels lying loose in her fingers, and dream such dreams as these. She believes them too—and she goes on for a while, undecieved. The evening is not too long while they talk of plans for happiness, and the quiet meal is still pleasant and delightful novelty of mutual reliance and attention.—There comes soon, however, a time when personal topics become bare and wearisome, and slight attentions will not alone keep up the social excitement. There are long intervals of silence, and detected symptoms of weariness, and the husband, first, in his manhood, breaks in upon the hours they were to spend together. I cannot follow it circumstantially. There come long hours of unhappy restlessness, and terrible misgivings of each other's worth and affection, till, by and by, they can conceal their uneasiness no longer, and go out separately to seek relief, and lean upon the hollow world for the support which once who was their lover and friend could not give them!

Heed this, ye who are winning by your innocent beauty, the affections of high-minded and thinking beings! Remember that he will give up the future, and the

heart, with whom he has had even a fellowship of mind, the society of his cotemporary runners in the race of fame, who have held with him a stern companionship, and frequently in his passionate love, he will break away from the arena of his burning ambition, to come and listen to the voice of the charmer. It will bewilder him at first, but it will not long; and then, think you that an idle blanchment will chain the mind that has been used for years, to an equal communion! Think you he will give up, for a weak dalliance, the animating themes of men, and the search into the mysteries of knowledge? Oh! no, lady! believe me—no! Trust not your influence to such light fetters! Credit not the old fashioned absurdity that woman's a secondary lot—ministering to the necessities of her lord and master! It is a higher destiny I would award you. If your immortality is as complete and your gift of mind as capable as ours, I would put no wisdom of mine against God's allotment. I would charge you to water the undying bud, and give it a healthy culture, and open its beauty to the sun, and then you may hope, that when your life is bound with another, you will go on equally, and in a fellowship that shall pervade every earthly interest!

TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

Feeling much interest in the welfare of the community to which I have the honor to belong, I like now and then to say a word to the young females attached to it. Youth is so confident in its own powers, so fearless of danger, and as this very fearlessness is the cause of many difficulties it meets; those who have more age and experience, may with propriety give a little advice.

Girls as well as boys, generally think, they know more than their Grandfathers, Grandmothers, and all the rest of the world put together, but we will hope for the best, and think there are many daughters of the Farmers of our country, whose minds are open to receive all good impressions, who will profit by any instruction given, and will act in accordance thereto. We wish to say a good many things to them in a spirit of love, with an earnest desire for their happiness. And first, as a friend, I would most earnestly recommend, that this Fall and Winter you take all necessary care of your health.—In the last two or three years I have witnessed much neglect of this important matter, and much suffering arising therefrom, and in talking to young girls, it is the first thing to which I direct their attention. I have seen so many of the young and beautiful, who in a few short months have lost all the bloom and sprightliness that had rendered them most engaging and interesting, and I have seen them linger on in sickness and sadness of heart, till they were weary of earth and earthly things. Ask what had wrought such a change? You are told of some exposure, some imprudence in dress, perhaps for a few hours enjoyment in a ball room. I look further back, to my early days, and call up the remembrance of dear young friends, who gave promise of all the sweetest virtues that adorn our sex. They were the pride and hope of yearning parents; I ask, where are they? They were cut down like tender flowers and laid in the lone grave. We are tempted to question why they were so soon called from earth? The only answer can be, they valued not those rich gifts, health and constitution; they trifled with these blessings bestowed in love by the Creator; they trifled until deprived of them, and then could only weep bitterly, and wait till their end should come.

There are others with whom I associate, who have survived the wreck of health, and instead of being a comfort to surrounding friends, are burdens to themselves, and the sources of constant anxiety to those they might have aided in the journey through life. If you wish to avoid every thing that will render you useless and your friends unhappy, study the proper course of action, study what is prudent, rather than what suits your fancy. Let good sense have the upper hand of vanity. You know most of girls have a fondness for displaying a nice little foot in a nice little thin shoe, summer or winter it is all the same, be it dry or muddy, you find a young lady who prefers a fine appearance to a comfortable one, in her slippers and thin stockings. Instead of this, let prudence prevail, have a good yarn stocking of your own knitting, with a leather shoe. Dress at all times in accordance with the weather; it looks more becoming, and shows a woman to be possessed of good sense. Good sense is always shown by avoiding every thing improper, by pursuing a correct and consistent course. This includes a scrupulous attention to health, in the enjoyment of which we can have the happiness of knowing we are useful to those who love us; but by neglecting which, we may cause them much sorrow and inconvenience.

As dress has been mentioned, I will go on a little further. Farmers no doubt feel the pressure of hard times as much as others, for this reason, their wives and daughters should set a good example in retrenching superfluities; we should study what we can do without this winter, rather than wish; many of

this, look nearly as well, and possess (what is worth more than all) the consciousness of lightening the burthens of those who are dearest to us. A young lady of good sense is never at any time anxious to be distinguished by the splendor of her dress. This is peculiar to the giddy and frivolous. She should study to have it perfectly neat and becoming, rather than in the extreme of fashion. Dress is said to be characteristic of the mind. Notice any one of your acquaintances, who loads herself with finery, wears gaudy colors, costly jewelry, and other useless articles of apparel; observe whether or not, she is a woman of cultivated mind; does she not, like the gay butterfly, spend her time in idle haunting, more than in laying up stores against the winter of old age, when those things are ridiculous? Costly dress will never render a woman respected in the eyes of the sensible and intelligent. She is more admired for conforming to her situation in life than in trying to appear above it. If she be married, her husband loves her more for prudence and economy, than for useless extravagance; if single, her friends repose more confidence in her goodness of heart for not exacting much.

I knew a young lady who married a gentleman dependant upon his profession alone for a support. Her marriage portion was a few hundred dollars, most of which she expended in purchasing articles of furniture for her best rooms; when her purse was nearly empty, she met with a pair of mantle ornaments she considered very cheap and beautiful, and could not refrain from buying them. Soon after this the cows came home, and she found she needed a churn, pans, buckets, jars, &c. She was obliged to apply to her husband for the funds; he having many other expenses, impatiently asked why she did not buy them herself, and with rather an embarrassed air she confessed how she had expended the money she needed for the necessities of life. He of course could not have that confidence in her judgment he would have wished, and did not love her at all better for possessing a passion for useless nonsense, to the exclusion of what is comfortable. This seems to be a little thing to talk about, but you know life is made up of little things, and if we do not learn judgment in such matters, those of greater importance will be neglected. As my paper is full I will stop till another time.

LUCY.

HONORABLE INDUSTRY.

The following remarks by that distinguished agriculturist, the late Judge BEECH, commend themselves to universal attention, at a period when fashionable pursuits and speculative enterprises have woefully disappointed so many. We trust that the general embarrassment under which our people now suffer, will not be without a salutary effect upon mind, by directing intelligence, and industry to those more substantial occupations and moderate yet certain employments, which are productive of true and lasting individual happiness, as well as national prosperity.

"The third obstacle to agricultural improvement, which I propose to notice, is the subordinate rank to which this employment has been assigned, and to which the farmers themselves have contributed, by a want of respect for themselves and respect for their vocation. The wholesome habits of society have been so broken up, by the civil and political convulsions of the age, and the inordinate thirst for acquiring wealth and fashionable consequence, through mercantile and other speculations, that honest productive labor has been thrown entirely into the back ground, and considered not only ungentle but menial and servile. Yet I venture to lay down this proposition, that he who provides for the wants and comforts of himself and family, and renders some service to society at large, by his mental and physical industry, performs one of the high duties of life; and will ultimately be rewarded in the conscious rectitude of his life, by a greater measure of substantial happiness, than he who makes millions by fraud and speculation, to be squandered in extravagance or wasted in folly, by his children or grand children. The revolutions which are constantly taking place in families, sufficiently admonish us, that it is not the wealth we leave to our children, but the industrious moral habits in which we educate them that secures to them worldly prosperity, and the measure of an approving conscience.

From the Mobile Tribune.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The Alabama Tribune, as has been stated in our prospectus, is established for the purpose of recommending John C. Calhoun to the Presidency. The Democratic party of the South, has watched his growth in public favor with no little satisfaction, for his political life has been a series of struggles for the maintenance of popular rights, the restriction of Government action within its proper limits, the preservation of the rights of the States in their original force, and the inculcation of those doctrines which have at all times formed the peculiar features of the Republican faith, as contra-distinguished from those of its old antagonists, Federalists.

Mr. Calhoun's earnest co-operation with the Democratic party, for years past; the self sacrificing spirit with which he came to the support of the leading measures of the late Administration, at the called session of 1837, by which he lost his elevated position in the ranks of the opposition, have healed the breach which separated him from some his Republican friends during the Nullification era, and have won for him the admiration of Democracy. He is now the acknowledged leader of our party, the embodiment of Democratic principles, the able, eloquent and consistent upholder of the Constitution, the unflinching champion of State Sovereignty. Bold, ardent, fearless in the maintenance of his principles, open in the avowal of his opinions on all questions of public policy—having no thought to his personal aggrandizement—swayed by no selfish aim—above all party influence—frowning with the lofty scorn of a noble and upright soul, upon intrigues and chicanery, he marches forward to the accomplishment of his purposes, governed alone by the conviction of their purity, and that devotion to his country which has given the stamp of patriotism to every act of his public life.

Mr. Calhoun's indifference to his own interests, was never more signally displayed than in the act to which we have already adverted. In coming to the aid of an administration, the signs of whose decay and dissolution were apparent to every one, he had nothing to gain and every thing to lose. His eminent talents and active opposition to some of the measures of the preceding Administration, had secured for him a position in the affections of his enemies, and had he chosen to take advantage of that office, in all probability he could have commanded any office in that possession. His independence on that question threw him into a new and strange attitude, changing his associations, provoking the savage and vindictive abuse of his late colleagues, and forcing him into the support of an Executive to whom he had been for years personally and politically hostile. These things might well have startled a man of ordinary boldness, from his propriety, but they moved not the Southerner. Conscious of the rectitude of his purposes—convinced of the salutary tendency of the great scheme of financial reform, he brought his giant strength to its support and by his powerful efforts ensured its success.

A more striking instance of attachment to principle has never presented itself. And he is now reaping his reward in the respectful admiration of right-minded people. And now that the public eye is looking to the next Presidency, we see everywhere popular movements in his favor. Almost every breeze wafts to us cheering evidence of the estimation in which he is held by the masses.

Indeed, the fearful encroachments that have been made by the dominant party during their brief period of power upon the rights of the States and the people, have naturally directed the eyes of the Democratic party to Mr. Calhoun as the great exponent of the Southern school of politics. The inevitable tendency of the measures of the Opposition towards centralization, and the consequent prostration of State sovereignty, and their evident determination to realize, if possible, the old Federal idea of a strong Government, indicate the necessity of casting our hopes upon him, who has so long identified himself with State Independence. That the signs of the times are favorable to his election by the party, cannot be questioned. A large portion of the Democratic press has already espoused his cause, and without any concert, popular assemblages, in different sections of the country, have with singular enthusiasm demanded his nomination. These circumstances argue well for the general virtue and intelligence. They show that the people are weary of being guided and controlled by mere politicians—men who have greatness thrust upon them by cliques, and who move into power by caucus machinery. We have been too long, indeed, both in our State and Federal Government, managed by intrigue. It is too true that the "pipe-laying system" should be abandoned; and we thank Heaven that the people themselves are fast awakening to the necessity of applying a corrective. We need some one at our head who stands aloof from all "cliques"—who has naught to do with "midnight caucuses"—who is independent of all mere party trammels, and whose nomination must come, not from the dicta of a few self styled leaders and wire pullers, but from the just appreciation of his principles and motives, by the great body of his fellow citizens.

Such a man is John C. Calhoun—a man of elevated thoughts and noble impulses—a patriot in the fullest and broadest sense; a Statesman, the lustre of whose talents has shed glory over our common country; whose enlarged wisdom and ripe judgment—whose astute intellect—whose extraordinary political sagacity—whose entire freedom from the influence of selfish considerations—whose intimate and thorough knowledge of our form of Government place him above all the great men of our country, and rank him among the first spirits of the age. The brightness of his fame looms up broadly and undimmed

ed through the clouds and storms of calumny by which he has been surrounded. The purity of his private life has received no touch or stain in any of the fierce conflicts through which he has passed, and we behold in him the fit recipient of nation's trust. He is indeed, in all things, worthy of directing the energies of this great people.

Place him in the Presidency, and we will have a Chief Magistrate whose paternal eye will embrace the whole country in its scope, and each pulsation of whose heart will be for the common weal. Armed with that true dignity which is the offspring of an earnest nature and a pure morality, he will "wear his honors proudly, yet meekly," and under his auspices our national character will be elevated at home and abroad. The influence of his own exalted nature will be felt by his countrymen, giving them a renewed sense of moral worth and nobler rules for individual guidance.

There are many of our friends with whom we were wont of old to be associated, whose presence amongst the ranks of the whig party gives us great pain. We understand precisely their position, and properly appreciate the purity of their intentions, and the honesty of their intentions. We allude to those State Rights men, who from a false notion of consistency, were led to oppose men rather than measures, in the late Presidency, and who believed themselves as firmly bound to oppose Mr. Van Buren in 1840 as in 1832 or '36.

The justification assumed by many of those who were then in our opinion led astray by their prejudices, was that the struggle was merely for a change of dynasty; that they desired honest and fit agents for the administration of the government, and that long possession of power having corrupted its holders, every thing was to be hoped from a transfer of its exercise, to hands unstained with official pollution.

That such were the honest convictions of many we know, for we saw in the ranks of the whig party not a few, who were agreed with us as to the doctrines we were advocating, who were the friends of the Independent Treasury scheme, the opponents of a National Bank, of incidental protection to manufactures and of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, but who, whether distrusting our sincerity, or fancying that all other considerations should yield to the paramount obligation of defeating Mr. Van Buren, separated themselves from us—as we hope, but for a season. The object for which they banded with the whig party having been accomplished, the end at which they aimed effected, with Mr. Van Buren's overthrow, the influence of his predecessor, to which they ascribed the nomination of the former to the Presidency—entirely overcome, it strikes us that a review of the circumstances with which they are surrounded, and of the position which they occupy, becomes highly important to be taken by them. They can owe no higher duty to the whig party than to their country and themselves.—Success has released them from the obligations with which they were fettered, and the importance of the measures offered to the consideration of the American people, no longer permits inaction, or suffers the dereliction of duty. Elevated to power by their aid, the Federalists, the main constituent portion of the whig party of 1840, have made an ungenerous use of their temporary triumph, and no longer requiring the aid of their republican confederates, have drawn from its dark recess their moth eaten banner, and boldly untwined it to the breeze. No one can mistake the impression that it flaringly displays, "the American system" is inscribed upon its folds, and the leader who has so often borne it to defeat, now grasps it with the assured confidence of easy victory. By a progress that was easy and natural, the friends of whom we speak have been led from *enduring* to *advocating* doctrines that were once odious to them, and step by step have they advanced, until so great has been their deviation from the old Republican track, that they shrink startled from the dangers that beset their devious and uncertain way. Compelled in 1840, for the sake of the "union of the whigs" to tolerate the display at the mass meeting at Baltimore and elsewhere, of "National Bank" and "Protective Tariff" transparencies and banners, many of them now "woo the monster to their embrace," and in 1842, the very men, Southern men, who ten short years before out-Heroded Herod, in their sticklings for a literal construction of the Federal Constitution, now advocate the establishment of an immense and controlling monied institution with powers far more vast than the former, whose destruction by Gen. Jackson they so lauded—and the enactment of "a wise and judicious tariff" to afford ample incidental protection. How much further in their career, they may run, we cannot conjecture, but in their efforts to direct the whig party, and to give it the impress of their peculiar opinions, we fear that they will hardly be more fortunate than was Phœbus of old with his intractable steeds. We have no wish to blame our friends for their course; we

"speak more in sorrow than in anger," but we offer them a mirror which faithfully reflects the images presented to it: if the appearance startle, the fault is in themselves, who in a few short years have become so changed as to be beyond their own recognition.—*Ala. Tribune.*

From the Washington City Spectator. PRINCIPLES AND MEN.

We see much exultation expressed by the anti-popular party at a fancied prospect of disunion in the democratic ranks. It is even spoken of as an inevitable result. It is felt to be the only method of securing the triumph of principles obnoxious to the people. *Fas est ab hoste doceri.*

Although we cannot separate the question of men from that of principles, we value the former, politically speaking, only as representatives of the latter. Whatever may be our personal preference, we hold them subordinate to the cause which we advocate. If the Presidency were a merely personal question, we might consult our hearts; as its object is higher, we must be governed by our reason. The only way to secure and perpetuate the ascendancy of democratic principles, which are those of order and liberty, is to concentrate our forces. Without this, we may and will be beaten by inferior numbers. This our enemies feel, and are artfully endeavoring to sow division in our ranks. Divide and conquer, is their motto. Having no confidence in their own strength with the people, they would turn our invincible arms against ourselves. To defeat this subtle purpose, and to compass our own wise and honest ends, there is no legitimate, or, indeed, practicable method, but to abide by the fair decision of a convention fresh from the ranks of the people. If individual preferences are not held subordinate to the general wish or welfare, nothing can be accomplished. This is experienced in all human affairs requiring concurrent action, which demand previous consultation, effective organization, and an authoritative decision.

Fortunately, the Democratic party has more than one man of honorable character and sound principles, worthy, now or hereafter, of the highest mark of popular confidence. If fairly and frankly chosen, in accordance with the time-honored and well-tried usages of our party, who ever among its worthy leaders is thus designated, shall command our cordial support.

We are happy to know, from no small opportunities of observation and consultation, that such are the general feelings and determination which pervade the Republican ranks, including the gentleman to whom popular attention has been directed as candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people. Not one of them will permit personal views to defeat or rather hazard the principles and purpose to which they all are pledged. The fate of those prominent men who have been seduced by ambition from the path of political rectitude, is a beacon for the future. Personal schism has been from the beginning, and will always be, political suicide. It may gratify revenge, or soothe disappointment, but it is ever most fatal to itself. The vindictive satisfaction is short-lived; the stain which it leaves is indelible. The shore is strewn with such wrecks; the beach is white with the skeletons of dashed ambition. Popular favorites, unfledged by a prosperity which they deem self-created and sustained, have often, like the builders of Babel, sought to reach the clouds by their own efforts. They have been invariably foiled in their projects, and the monuments of their folly remain objects of public derision or aversion. It would be painful, indeed, to witness new examples of political self-destruction. But we have no such apprehensions. We have reason to know what, indeed, we should have inferred from their characters, that the Republican leaders will cheerfully abide the decision of a popular convention, if fairly chosen, and its sense honestly ascertained.

The only question, then, is that of time. We have been in favor of a period immediately succeeding the election of members of the next Congress. If, however, the rally of our indefatigable opponents upon a single candidate, shall be found to give their organization and designs a decided superiority, it may become necessary to anticipate the period designated. This, we think, should be a matter of consultation with our friends, with whose decision we have not the presumption to interfere. Our only intention was to announce our own determination in the most unequivocal manner, and to impress upon all, the policy, the absolute necessity, of unanimity, which can only be secured by previous consultation and authoritative decision, in accordance with the old and honorable usages of the Democratic party. This must be obvious to all who prefer the triumph of principles to that of men, or a man, which would be equally unattainable without the means indicated.

A GOOD PLAN FOR BOILING IRISH POTATOS.—Put them in boiling water and keep them in until well done, then pour off the water; put them again over the fire in the same vessel and let them dry for about ten minutes. If not boiled too long, they will be very mealy.